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EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY D. T. AMES.

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D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
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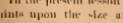
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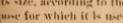
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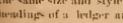




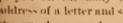




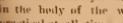




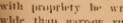




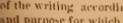


















The original from which the above cut was Photo-engraved was designed and executed by J. C. Miller, Penman at Allen's Business College, Mansfield, Pa. The size of the original is 20x24, and is an elegant specimen of penmanship.

always looking out for a job and always ready to serve the party that will pay them best, or, I might say that will pay them anything, for they are hardly ever permitted to appear in court except on the losing side, and then only upon the theory that one expert will balance another, and that the only thing for the jury to do is "find" for the side which has the largest number of experts. And it is a very common thing for experts to be introduced on the desperate side of a case, for the very purpose of bringing expertise under ridicule, and thus weakening the damaging testimony. For this purpose a very ordinaryump is sufficient, as he will count as much as real expert and can give his "opinion" that all that is claimed by the other side is false, and can show in his own person and testimony of what miserable material experts are made. Such material can be found floating about, and can be "retained" for a very small amount of ready cash.

Lawyers are very variable as to their judgment of the value of expert testimony. If they happen to be on the side which depends wholly upon this kind of evidence there are no bounds to the respectful consideration they will show, not only to the testimony itself, but to the purveyor of it and "all his relations and friends." He is proven to be a first-class gentleman, an undoubted scholar, and a judge of every good thing. If he should happen on any subsequent occasion, to be interested in proving what the same learned gentlemen are paid to have disproved, it is interesting to notice how rapidly and irretrievably he sinks in the scale of intelligence and respectability. On cross examination his persecutors will leave on the minds of the jury an unsettled question as to whether he really did or did not rob a heireast and murder his washerwoman.

A few weeks ago I had occasion to be present at court when a forgery case was on. The expert who had been working in the interest of the prosecution had spent some fifteen days of exhaustive trial in preparing his evidence so as to enlighten and not confuse the jury, and his testimony as he had arranged it was simply irresistible.

The attorney for the defense was a lawyer of great repute, as well as of great discernment, and saw at once that his only chance was to ridicule the expert, and attack expert testimony. So he announced at the start that he should object to all explanations and analysis on the part of the expert as irrelevant and incompetent, and stated also that his client himself would be to explode and destroy this "new profession" that has so dangerously sprung up in our midst. The Whitaker trial he asserted had disgraced the whole country, and had shown clearly that there was no such thing as a reliable expert on handwriting, and that the courts were engaged in the foolish and expensive business of keeping about a lot of impudent and impious writing masters. I laughed in my sleeve at the burst of righteous indignation, knowing full well that should the gentleman receive a proper retainer in a case requiring expert testimony on writing, his first move would be to score the best talent available in this "exploded" profession and extol the skill and reliability of his showing and conclusions.

The fact is, there is no testimony so satisfactory to a jury, to the court or to the public as that of a reputable expert who understands his business, and knows how to make himself understood. But it is true, nevertheless, that the Whitaker trial has disgraced the country as to the reliability of what experts say, and as to the intelligence and honesty of persons

who are willing to act as experts. It is not that a sharp lawyer with an expert at his elbow cannot confuse a witness or "catch" him in a well laid trap, but that witnesses give evidence of starting out with a "theory" and attempting to make everything bend to it, so that when they are tripped up, as they often easily are, they can do nothing but "stick to" what has been proven to be false and what everybody can see is false. Right here is where the business or "the profession" of expertise is made to suffer in public esteem. Of course, it must be readily seen that when two experts, having the same qualifications, one of them must be wrong; and if in the examination it should clearly appear which was in the wrong—appear to the witness at fault as well as to others, the cause of expertise would be greatly benefited by an open and honest acknowledgment of the fact. And an expert would lose standing, but would rather gain it by such a course.

Expertism can never receive the confidence and respect of the public until experts themselves earn this confidence by never judging of a case even preliminarily, except on full examination; and never accepting a "retaining" fee under any circumstances nor promising a client that they will stick to a present theory through thick and thin.

An honest expert will always reserve the right to change his opinion at any place of the trial, if facts are developed which shall lead him to a different conclusion. It is doubtful whether such experts can be found in sufficient number to establish the "profession" on a higher plane than that of the lawyer whose business it is to "specify" these self-sufficient charlatans.

In fact, the very name "professional expert" is an offence, and lead to an unjust conclusion that those who are so prof-

cient in any line that their expert knowledge can be made available are ready to be retained on either side. There is nothing wrong in a lawyer working honestly for his client, and even when he knows his client to be in the wrong, his efforts to prove him in the right are accepted as professionally proper. Not so with the expert, however. He is in no sense an advocate, and has nothing to do with anybody's interests. His office is to establish the truth, let it cut where it will. And when expertise can stand on this basis it will be respected—not as a "profession," but as a valuable aid in getting at truth.

Yours sincerely,

S. S. PACKARD.

KEOKUK, IA., May 22, 1881.
Editor's Penman's Art Journal:

Will content myself in answering such questions as Prof. J. W. Westervelt offers for the present and then I would suggest that those having a successful experience in Graded schools come forth and in concise language through articles convey that information which has been too jealously guarded and which doubtless will help the fraternity.

In answer to 1st question No. In answer to 2d question. But little and that with pupils who are entirely wrong. Will explain my position in one or more articles at your convenience. In answer to 3d question. No; because they cannot comprehend as much. In answer to 4th question. Certainly a limited amount.

Very respectfully,

C. H. PRIOR.

If you want a good pen for business or school purposes send 30 cents for a quantity gross of "Aimes' Penman's Favors" He" pens.

BUSINESS AND PLENTY.

BY A. W. TALBOT.

Along the green valleys and over the hills,
The tidings of plenty are sounded,
The told by the cataracts, sung by the rills,—
The story of business unbounded.

The hum of the spindle, the click of the loom,
The ring of the anvil and hammer,
Proclaim to the idle, there's plenty of room
For all in the business drama.

The skillful, the learned, and the willing are
called,
To centres with business trembling,
And all in a paying position installed;
While the idler is left to his dreaming.

The trowel, the sickle, the plow and the spade,
Are emblems of worthy employment,
Respecting a business of every grade,
Profile of wealth and enjoyment.

It is plain to be seen there is business for all,
If in the right light you will view it,
Remembering always a BUSINESS CALL,
IS ONLY FOR THOSE WHO CRY TO IT.

Then take yourself useful, with plenty to do;
Your talents 'twere wrong to abuse them;
These emblems of labor are not for the few,
But all who are able to use them.

Be master of something, though common it be;
If useful 'tis worthy devotion,
The glory that crowns at the highest degree,
Is gained by a grub's promotion.

Some boys in the field, who are welding the hoe,
Displaying an earnest ambition,
In embr'o of greatness, are hoeing a row,
That will end in a higher position.

Be sure young man, that you "hoe your own
row,"—
A saying of old, with a moral,—
A duty performed, in the future may show
To your credit, is added a laurel.

Of business and plenty we'll joyfully sing,
And echo in gladness the story,—
That industry triumphs and labor is king,
While a nation responds to the glory.

Educational Notes.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT MAY BE ADDRESSED TO
H. F. KELLEY, 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
SOME QUOTATIONAL ITEMS SOLICITED.

The Harvard Library is maintained
at an annual expenditure of more than
\$200,000.

In the "Illuminator of Words," the new Bengalese dictionary, the words are
arranged according to their final letters.

Columbia College has an endowment of
\$5,000,000, and an annual income of \$325,
000.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic*.

There are in France 243 local words to
designate waste land, not one of which is
understood out of the neighborhood in
which it is used.

Worcester's new dictionary has the
word "boom"—"an enthusiastic and
spontaneous movement in favor of a
person, thing or cause."

Sixteen young women have already
entered Somerville Hall, the new women's
College at Oxford, Eng.—*N. Y. School
Journal*.

A Chinese chart of the heavens made
about 600 years B. C., giving correctly the
positions of about 1400 stars, is preserved
in the great Paris library.—*Western Educational Journal*.

Thomas Carlyle willed to Harvard Uni-
versity the books he used in writing the
lives of Oliver Cromwell and Frederick
the Great.

The bonded debt of the University of
Virginia is \$80,000.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic*.

Upward of 2,200 young girls are at
present attending the painting and drawing
classes in state and municipal schools
in France.

Jaech Berry, for several years principal
of Public School No. 14, of Buffalo, recently
committed suicide at his brother's
residence by shooting himself through
the heart. He was a graduate of Yale College,
taking a first prize. He leaves a wife
and two children.

The University of Pennsylvania has
conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Pres-
ident Garfield.—*Notre-Dame Scholastic*.

PRONUNCIATION.—Adverse to my
easement in my parents' house, in an
oasis in the green environs, stands an al-
cove or balcony of an hospital. I con-
template there often a plethoric, percep-
tory, splenetic invalid inmate, who seems
thoroughly acclimated, whose figure might
indicate him to be the patron or confessor
of Magdalene or Cains College. He, ac-
cording to the legend, is an expert and an
aspirant for the fame of a conjurer. He
holds in his hand a vase, illustrated by a
distich from a Latin satire, the contents
whereof are a patent, economical alman-
dement, with which he tries to envelop
and cement a certain schedule into an
envelope. This object is never perfected
from irremediable discrepancies in the
sizes of the objects. As the wind sighs,
his apron, which is an accessory, often
and again falls into the sewer below, from
which it is haled by his nephew, who
rushes after it with the speed of a winged
Mercury.

A pupil teacher in Hull, (England),

while engaged in striking a boy, let fall a
pen from behind his ear into the left eye
of another boy sitting by, which com-
pletely destroyed his sight. The law
court gave damages of \$500. The prac-
tice of carrying pens behind the ear began
when quill pens were used. The steel
pens now used are dangerous as arrows.

A student at the Theological Seminary
at Andover, who had an excellent opinion
of his own talent, on one occasion asked
the professor who taught elocution: "What do I specially need to learn in
this department?" "You ought just to
learn to read," said the professor. "Oh,
I can read now," replied the student.
The professor handed the young man a
Testament, and pointing to Luke xxiv, 25, he asked him to read that. The young
man read: "Then he said unto them, O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken." "Ah," said the professor, "they were fools for believing the prophets, were they?" Of course
that was not right, and so the young
man tried again. "O fools, and slow of
heart to believe all that the prophets have
spoken." "The prophets, then, were
sometimes liars?" asked the professor.
"No, O fools, and slow of heart to be-
lieve all that the prophets have spoken."
"According to this reading," the profes-
sor suggested, "the prophets were notori-
ous liars." This was not a satisfactory
conclusion, and so another trial was
made. "O fools, and slow of heart to
believe all that the prophets have spoken."
"I see, now," said the professor, "the
prophets wrote the truth, but they spoke
falsehood." This last criticism dis-
couraged the student and he acknowledged
that he did not know how to read.—*Greg-
son, in "Methods of Instruction."*

The Chinese Professor at Harvard
wears silk and satin, and does not speak
English fluently.

Stand up ye spellers, now and spell,
Spell Pheinikbistoscope and Knell;
Or take some simple word, as Chilly,
Or Gauger, or the Garden Laly.
To spell such words as Syllogism,
And Laelvynose and Synchronism,
And Pentathen and Saccharine,
Apoeryph and Celandine,
Lachiferous and Creety,
Jejune and Homeopathy,
Parady-sis and Chloriform,
Rhinoceros and Paeiderm,
Metamorphosis, Gherkins, Biseque,
Is certainly no easy task.
Knotoscope and Tennessee,
Kaub-schafka and Dispensary,
Diphthong and Erysipelas,
And Etiquette and Sussfras,
Infatible and Physallm,
Allopathy and Rhematism,
And Cataplysm and Belagerer,
Twelfth, Eighteenth, Bendezyons, Intriguer,
And hosts of other words are found
On English and on Chasic ground,
Thus Behring Straits and Micheldams,
Thermopyle, Corridores,
Smit, Hemorrhage, Jilup and Bayum,
Cinquefoil and Bacneumha,
And Rappahannock, Shemindon,
And Schmynkill, and a thousand more,
Are words some prime good spellers miss
In Dictionary lands like this;
No one need think himself a Seroyle,
If some of these efforts fail,
Nor deem himself undone forever
To miss the name of either river,
The Dnieper, Seine or Gindalquivir.
—*Christian Advocate*.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

An ice education can be had at a
freeze school.

It is said the Vassar College girl who
caught cold by drinking water from a
damp tumbler is convalescent.

One of our exchanges is surprised to
learn that the professor of Chinese at
Yale does not keep a laundry.

A little girl read a composition before
the minister. The subject "a cow." She
wove in this complimentary sentence:
The cow is the most useful animal in
the world, except religion."

Arithmetie—How many perches are
there in a chain of lakes?

A would-be teacher in Toledo recently
replied to an examination question:
Do you think the world is round or flat?
by saying, "Well, some people think one
way and some another; I'll teach round or
flat, just as the parents wish."

Law Professor: "What constitutes
burglary?" Student: "There must be a
breaking." Professor: "Then if a man
enters your door and takes \$5 from your
vest pocket in the hall, would that be
burglary?" Student: "Yes sir; because
that would break me."

Teacher in high school—"Are pro and
con synonymous or opposite terms?"
Scholar—"Opposite." Teacher—"Give an
example." Scholar—"Progress and Congress."
—*Minneapolis Weekly*.

One-half of the children cried in chorus,
"Yes, sir!" Upon which the other half,
seeing in the gentleman's face that yes
was wrong, cried out in chorus, "No, sir!" as
the custom is in these examinations.
—*Dickens*.

In the review of the past lessons at
Sunday-school the question was asked:
"What did God do on the seventh day?"

Answer. "He rested." "What else did
he do?" Promptly a little 8-year-old boy:
"He read his newspaper."

A Chinese boy, who is learning English,
came across the passage in his testament:
"We have piped unto you, and you have
not danced," and rendered it thus: "We
have toot, toot you, what's the matter
you no jump?"

A lawyer's brief is very long.

And Mr. White is black;

A man is dry when he is green,

And when he's tight he's slack.

A tree is hot when it is cold,

A lamp is heavy though it's light,

A shoe is bought when it is sold,

A man can see when out of sight.

Professor, lecturing on psychology,
"All phenomena are sensations. For in-
stance, that leaf appears green to me.
In other words, I have a sensation of
greenness within me." Of course no harm
was meant, but still the class would
laugh. *Er.*

"Yes," said the schoolgirl, who had
risen from the lowest to the highest
position in her class, "I shall have a
horse shoe for my symbol, as it denotes
having come from the foot."—*Yankee
Statesman*.

AN ALARM DIFFERENCE—Tom, who
has come to grief at college, has been making
a clean breast of his pecuniary difficulties.
Fond Mother: "But, my dear, you
have made a very bad return for all your
father's unremitting kindness." Tom:
"That's just where it was. If he had the
kindness to remit a little oftener, I
should have liked it better."

Professor in Grammar: "Master B.—,
what is the feminine of bart?" Master
B.—, (promptly)—"Gizzard, sir." (Red
light.)

What becomes of the cream that rises
in the Milky way? Oh! that is taken
care of by the birds that skim the air.

What branches of learning have you
been pursuing at school to-day?" said a
father to his son. "None in particular,
sir; but a birch branch has been pursuing
me."

A "classical student" says, "You ask,
If Atlas supported the world, what
supported Atlas?" The question, dear
sir, has often been asked but never, so
far as we are aware satisfactorily
answered. We have always been of the
opinion that Atlas must have married a
rich wife and got his support from her
father.—*N. Y. School Journal*.

"What," asked a Galveston Sunday-
school teacher, "is that invisible power
that prevents the wicked man from sleep-
ing and causes him to toss about upon his
pillow, and what should he do to enjoy
that peace that passeth understanding?"
"Sew up the hole in the mosquito bar,"
was the prompt answer from the bad
boy at the foot of the class.—*Galveston
News*.

Hints to Correspondents.

Every person who has any experience
in the newspaper business knows that
many a good article sent to the press for
publication is necessarily rejected, from
the sheer impossibility of unraveling the
chirography. The m's and n's, u's, v's
and r's have such a loyng affinity for one
another, that there is no such thing as un-
clasping them long enough for identification.
It is a mooted question as to who
will be held responsible for the irre-
sponsible anathemas of many a jaded printer,
while wrestling hopelessly with a mystical
continuity of indecipherable hieroglyphics.
Anything in the wide world but a
bootless till with pot hooks! The stone of
Sisyphus, or the waters of Tantalus, are
nothing when compared with it. A
thoughtful observer would have the con-
clusion forced upon him that there were
successful schools devoted to the art of anti-
penmanship, and well patronized besides.
Might it not be wise for the Bureau of
education at Washington to issue an edict
compelling every man, woman and child
in the Commonwealth to write a legible
hand? In case they fail to act, we call
upon "the society for the prevention of
cruelty to animals" to take the matter
in hand. It will not do to slowly murder
types at their ease, or kill off the editorial
fraternity by inches.

There are a few simple rules which all
newspaper correspondents should observe.
Not the least of these rules is the fre-
quently reiterated request to write plainly,
and only on one side of the paper. They
should also remember that brevity is the
soul of wit and the substance of all com-
munications, and write only the news of
their respective localities, as briefly and
as comprehensively as possible. The
names of individuals and places, especially
should be written so distinctly that no
mistakes in that respect could occur.

In this connection we venture to recall
Hood's pertinent suggestions in relation
to this subject. He says: "Buy the best
paper, the best ink, the best pens, and
then sit down and do the very best you
can; do as the school boys do, put out
your tongue and take pains. So shall ye
happily escape the rash rejection of a
furious editor, and the heartfelt invoca-
tions (?) of the compositor, and fortu-
nately avert those awful mistakes of the
press, which at times, ruin a poet's sub-
limest effusion, by pantomimically trans-
forming his *oses* into *oses*, his *angels* into
angels and his *happiness* into *happiness*."

HINMAN.

The "Water-Mark" in Paper.

A recent number of *The Printers' Register* of London, England, gives the
following interesting information in an
article condensed from a lecture on
"Paper and Paper-making," by Henry
Pittman:

"One feature of paper remains to be
noticed—namely, the 'water-mark,' the
origin of which explains some of the
names by which papers are known. In
the days when few persons could read,
pictures and symbols were commonly
used as signs or emblems of employment,
such as the barber's 'pole,' the wool-
stapler's 'fleece,' the 'chequers,' on the
tavern, and in signs generally. Every
trade had its 'trade-mark.' The new
trades of printing and paper-making
naturally followed the custom by inventing
emblems for different makes of paper
and the title-pages of books. The
marks on paper used by the early printers
consisted of an ox-head and star, dog's
head and collar, a crown, a shield, a jug,
etc. The last mark originated the name
of 'pot' paper. The picture of a fool's
head, with cap and bells, gave the name
of 'foolscap,' often shortened into 'cap'
paper. 'Post' and 'bath post' are sup-
posed to have originated from the mark
of post-horn. A figure of Britannia or
a lion rampant supporting the cup of
liberty have replaced the foolscap and
post-horn. The term 'imperial' is sup-
posed to have been derived from the
ancient name given to the finest speci-
mens of papyri. Modern water-marks
are conspicuous on the paper used in
printing the *Times*, bank-notes, cheques,
bills, and postage-stamps. The marks
can be seen distinctly when the paper is
held up to the light. The commonest
marks are the paper-maker's name and the
date. Ingenious water-marks have been
contrived as preventives of fraud and
forgery. Bank and legal paper is sometimes
treated chemically, so that any tampering with the ink can be im-
mediately detected. The Shakespearean for-
geries of Ireland, and Chatterton's pretended discoveries of old poems, would
not have imposed so long upon the learned
had not cunning been displayed in the use
of ancient-looking paper. The mode of
Ireland's deception is disclosed in his
'Confessions.' He says, 'I discovered
that a jug was the prevalent water-mark
of the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence
of which I inspected all the sheets of old
paper then in my possession, and having
selected such as had the jug upon them,
I produced the manuscript upon these.'

Caxton's 'Game of chess' was printed
on paper bearing an old English letter 'P'
surrounded by a star. This book was
reprinted some years ago as a tribute to
Caxton's memory, and paper was made
expressly for the purpose, imitating the
original even to the water-mark.

An old method of producing the water-marks
was to fix a strong wire on the guaze of
the handmold in the form of the object
to be represented. The numbered water-
marks on Bank of England notes are pro-
duced by a more complicated process.

Any person who can afford so distinctive
a luxury, may have paper made expressly
for him, bearing his name, crest, or any
device in the form of water-marks."

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that
the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be
held as indorsing anything outside of its
editorial columns; all communications
not objectionable in their character, or
devoid of interest or merit, are received
and published; if any person differs, the
columns are equally open to him to say
so and tell why.

On the subject of penmanship M. Ernest
Legouye tells his granddaughter: "The
people who praise you to your face and
laugh at you behind your back say, 'All
the clever people write badly.' Answer
by showing them, as I have shown you a
hundred times, letters of Guizot, Mignet,
and Alexandre Dumas the elder which are
models of calligraphy. Write well, my
child, write well! Pretty writing in a
woman is like tasteful dressing, a pleasing
physiognomy, or a sweet voice."—*Evening
Post*, April 30, 1881.

A Brief Sketch of the Life and Work of the late A. W. Talbott.

To many of the readers of the JOURNAL, the name of A. W. Talbott, will recall with pleasant recollections, the many happy hours they have passed in his company, or under his instructions; and their hearts will be pained to learn of his death. But so it is; the hand that guided the pen with so much grace is motionless. The voice that always carried with it hope and encouragement, is silent. The friend who was always ready to reach out a helping hand to a brother in want, or distress, has laid his armor down and passed on, over the river. *The pen is broken, the writer has gone; but his work lives.*

Mr. Talbott, was one of the olden time penmen, and whose writing always looked as if it could speak; original in style, bold in execution, and beautiful in form. Many, very many are the penmen of today, who look back upon the time when he was their teacher, as a bright spot in the halls of memory, and who owe to the inspiration and instruction received from him, their beautiful penmanship.

But not alone has he instructed, and charmed with lines and curves of beauty, but by many will he be remembered as one whose very soul and life were filled with poetic fire, and which burst forth in rhymes that glow and thrill with the beauty of the life that was breathed into them, and which will live after some of us are forgotten.

Mr. Talbott was born in Lawshall, Suffolk Co., England, May 7th, 1826. His parents came to America when he was but ten years of age, and settled in Sequoit, Oneida, County, N.Y., which has always been his home.

His life until twenty years of age was passed upon a farm. At the age of twenty he went to New York city and took lessons in penmanship of O. B. Goldsmith; also of a Mr. Wheeler of the same city, and of O. R. Chamberlin and G. W. Eastman. After teaching some ten or twelve years

in the counties of Madison, Otsego and Herkimer, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and took lessons of old P. R. Spencer, receiving of him a diploma. This was in the summer of 1862; in the fall of this year he went to Brooklyn with Bryant & Stratton; from there he went for a short time to Montreal, Canada; thence to Newark, N. J., and then again with Bryant & Stratton to Utica; here he remained for two or three years; first with Bryant & Stratton, and then with Walworth. In 1868 and '69 he was in Syracuse with Warren & Mead; then again we find him in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh with Carpenter. He was also at one time with Ellsworth and also with Fairbanks of New York.

The winter of 1871 or 1872 found him with Mayhew of Detroit. Then again we find him with Walworth of New York, and in the spring of 1873 with Sandler of Baltimore. Several years were passed in the employ of E. G. Folsom, of Albany. At the time of his death he was engaged as canvassing agent for Folsom & Carhart of Albany, alternating with P. R. Spencer of Cleveland. Mr. Talbott's earlier years were passed as a teacher of penmanship, but latterly he devoted his whole time to canvassing.

In the year 1856, he married Miss Mary C. Phelps, of Eaton, Madison Co., New York. She was a grand niece of

General Stuyvesant, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. Talbott was a man who loved his wife and family, and whose whole life seemed to be devoted to their welfare.

For thirty-three or thirty-four years he was an earnest worker in the cause of practical education; during that period he spent much of his time away from home, always denying himself that his little ones, or that some friend might be helped.

My pen cannot do him justice, the few words we can now say cannot measure the worth of his kind life, only God can give him the crown we trust he wears.

Respectfully,
C. E. CARHARR.

Books and Periodicals.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, published at No. 205 Broadway, New York, may justly be classed among the most successful special or class publications of the times. From our intimate acquaintance with it which has extended over a

tions which come from the members of the legal fraternity. A very few practical hints on this subject are well worth a dollar—the subscription to this valuable journal for a year.—*The Book-keeper.*

Personalities

AMES BROS.

L. Fairbanks, formerly President of Fairbanks' Business College, Philadelphia, is now practicing law in Boston.

Prof. W. H. Duff, of Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa., sailed on the 10th inst., for Europe where he goes for a summer vacation. He has our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

Messrs. Eaton and Burnett of Baltimore, Md., have recently published a manual of Commercial Law for use as a text book in Business Colleges. Read their card in another column, and send for a copy.

T. E. Smith, general agent for Spens-

have been too heavily pressed with other than editorial duties during the past month to admit of giving this work the careful study requisite for a critical review. Twelve pages are devoted to the introduction, which is a concise, clear and practical statement of the entire science of accounts, and their practical application to business affairs. Prof. Folsom has long been an earnest, diligent and clear-minded thinker, writer and teacher in this his favorite department of science, which will be at once apparent from the masterly manner in which he has treated it, and the numerous foot notes of reference to, and quotations from works by the best writers and highest authorities upon the subjects which he has presented and discussed. The work can scarcely fail to attract attention, and win favor among all real students and adepts in the science of accounts.

In our last number we announced that Professor S. S. Packard, President of Packard's New York Business College, was intending to make a foreign tour during his summer vacation. According to announcement he sailed on the 9th inst., upon the White Star steamer "République," upon which occasion the students and numerous friends of Mr. Pack-



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original design, executed by W. L. Dean, Teacher of Penmanship in the Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa. Mr. Dean is not only a skillful penman but a popular teacher of writing.

period of more than two years, we feel justified in saying that it is a journal worthy the patronage and support of accountants, cashiers and business men generally whose duties bring them more or less into the counting-room or office. It is more especially devoted to the practical department of chirography, and yet introducing just enough of the artistic element to make it spicy and entertaining. It is not the advocate of spread eagle flourishes, grand quirnajigs, etc., in business writing, which too many teachers place great stress upon and far too many feather-weight clerks and bookkeepers endeavor to practice in ordinary correspondence and books of accounts, but it offers much sound and sensible advice to writers, and points out many features wherein business writing may be improved without endeavoring to acquire the skill of a professional penman.

The articles on disguised writing, forgery of signatures, etc., which have, during the past several months, appeared in the columns of this journal, exhibit the evidence that they were prepared with great care from a knowledge gained by large experience in the work of an expert and professional penman. This forms a field of study in which accountants should feel an interest and to which they should devote no small amount of attention. Skill in deciphering poor and odd penmanship is something that bookkeepers and clerks in counting-rooms should strive to acquire; and in this direction the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL will prove especially valuable. Every book-keeper knows how highly he is appreciated by the "house" if he is able to read with moderate ease the communica-

cerian pens with the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., is on a trip to Birmingham, Eng., the place of their manufacture, with reference to future supplies. We learn that the sale of these pens during the past year has been quite unprecedented.

Prof. H. Russell, Proprietor of the Joliet Ill., Business College, reports that his school is unusually prosperous. Prof. Russell is an energetic teacher and is also a ready and entertaining writer, as will be acknowledged by all the readers of penmen's papers to which he is a frequent contributor.

A. H. Hinman who lately opened a Business College at Worcester Mass., is meeting with encouraging success. He has also resumed the ownership and control of the college which he established at Pottsville, Pa. Prof. Hinman is a skillful and popular teacher, and will at all times deserve success.

Prof. C. L. Martin has resigned his position in the Quincy Commercial College, and proposes spending his vacation in editing a book, after which he will be connected with an educational institution in Kansas City.—*Quincy (Ill.) News.*

Prof. Martin is a skillful writer and popular teacher, and will undoubtedly do honor to any position which he will accept.

Prof. E. G. Folsom, President of Folsom's Albany, (N. Y.) Business College, is engaged upon the revision of his work entitled "Folsom's Logic of Accounts" of which the advance sheets of the first twenty-nine pages are before us. We

ard and the college chartered the fast sailing steamer "Americus" and accompanied the "République" down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Rockaway, and all joined heartily in cheering Mr. Packard on the way and wishing him a "Bon voyage." About eight hundred persons were on board the "Americus," and notwithstanding a rain storm set in soon after the departure, all on board appeared to enjoy the trip right merrily, the time in going and coming was beguiled with music and dancing. The "Americus" returned to her pier at the foot of Rector street, at 7:30 P. M., and a half hour later started up the Hudson for a "moonlight" excursion. It returned the second time about midnight. Professor Packard has promised to favor our readers with some reminiscences of his travels and observations through the columns of the JOURNAL. With his habit of close observation and ready and spicy manner of writing, will undoubtedly contribute many interesting and valuable items.



J. A. Wesco, Quincy, Ill., writes a very handsome letter and card.

W. W. Cox, Mendon Centre, N. Y., sends an artistic specimen of flourishing and lettering.

H. W. Kibbe, artist penman and teacher, Utica, N. Y., writes a handsome letter.

He is among the most skillful of professional pen artists in the country.

J. C. Whithow of Columbia, Texas, sends a creditable specimen of flourishing and writing.

J. B. Moon, Powder Springs, Ga., includes several gracefully executed specimens of writing.

An elegant specimen of letter-writing comes from Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md.

George E. Underhill, Ridgeport, Conn., sends two specimens of skillfully executed designs in birds, scrolls and leaf work.

W. E. Daniels, at present with Wright's Business College Brooklyn, N. Y., recently exhibited at this office several specimens of pencil writing prepared by him for engraving, which evinced a high order of artistic skill and taste.

Some of the finest calligraphic specimens we have seen come from Mahanay, but we suppose it is useless to speak of them as it is probable that most of our readers have seen their written cards before this; If not, it will pay them to send him an order.

Messrs. E. L. Burnett and L. S. Preston, of the Business College, Atlanta, Ga., send a specimen of penmanship which is a fine specimen of good taste and artistic skill in the use of the pen. They are at present together teaching writing at Scranton, Pa., where they are having large classes.

Answers to



F. H. C., Worcester, Mass. Please inform me if you can supply all the buck numbers of the JOURNAL and at what cost?

Aux. Back numbers can now only be supplied since, and inclusive of January 1878, in all forty-two numbers, which will be mailed for \$3.00. To January 1882, with four premiums \$4.00.

J. A. G., Atlanta, Ga. Will you explain the special advantages of an oblique pen or holder?

Aux. The advantage is in the fact that with a straight pen or holder it is necessary to turn the hand toward the body beyond what is natural in order that the nibs of the pens may squarely face the paper and each rest under equal pressure which is necessary for perfectly smooth lines, which difficulty an oblique pen or holder obviates by changing the angle of the pen points instead of forcing the hand into difficult and unnatural position.

W. A. T., Vienna, Ohio. Is it best to prepare India ink as you use it, or can it be prepared and kept on hand as other inks are? Please state which is best and how to prepare it.

Aux. India ink in order to flow best and be hardest when dry should be ground from the stick on the day that it is used. This should be done in a sloping tray having a well at the lower end of the sloping part in which the ink will be of sufficient depth to prevent the point of the pen striking into the sediment; no rain or distilled water. Prepared India ink, or that which has been long ground will not flow as readily as that freshly ground. Care should be exercised to procure a fine black quality of ink especially if there is any purpose to reproduce by any of the photographic processes and the pen lines should be carefully removed with sponge rubber.

W. W. H., Lewistown, Minn. Being a subscriber to the JOURNAL, I beg leave to ask a few questions to be answered through its columns in writing what part of an inch is one space in writing what follows Prof. Musselman differs from Prof. Spencer, while they both take the small *i* and *u* as a standard unit for measurement. Musselman gives the one space in width of two *o's*, the one space, while Spencer gives the one space, the *i* and *u* the three spaces?

Aux. A space in writing is always proportionate to the size of the writing and cannot therefore be given in the fractional parts of an inch. In the medium sized copies of the Spencerian, as in Book No. 4, a space is about one



This work is universally conceded to be the best, most comprehensive, practical and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Send, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$4.50, or as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

The above cut represents the title page of the work, which is 11x14 in size.

eighth of an inch. We are not familiar with Mr. Musselman's method of analysis, but the difference you mention probably results from the Spencerian analysis having been of the letters separately, when a space is counted for the initial and terminal lines making four spaces for the *m*, and three for the *n* and *u*, while Musselman has only considered the spaces between the parts of the letters.

Figures.

The formation of figures do not as a rule require the attention that they demand.

I have made a specialty of them for sometime and am convinced that most excellent results follow their perfect formation. The speed too at which they can be made is marvelous and serves as a great help toward gaining rapidly in writing.

As a result I make the following tabulated statement with the hope of leading the fraternity to pay special attention to what I deem necessary, viz., the *Form and Speed of figures.*

The numbers of each per minute.

(1)	250,	(2)	95,
(3)	90,	(4)	130,
(5)	90,	(6)	150,
(7)	90,	(8)	150,
(9)	120,	(0)	160.

ORDER OF SIMPLICITY.

1, 0, 6, 4, 8, 5, 3, 9, 2, 7.

U. H. PRITCH,

Kensico, Iowa.

Prof. Peirce also sends an elegant specimen page of miscellaneous figures made at the rate of 120 per minute. It is his purpose to give, through the columns of the JOURNAL, several exercises in making figures, illustrated with finely engraved plates.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

To favor teachers and pupils in schools where there is no JOURNAL, the JOURNAL are desirous to offer to small clubs or societies the following very favorable terms:

2 copies	\$1.75	15 copies	\$2.25
3 copies	\$2.25	35 copies	\$4.25
5 copies	\$3.50	100 copies	\$10.00

To each subscriber who will be numbered, with the first copy of the JOURNAL, as they may designate, either the "Huntington Stag," "21x32"; the "Flourished Eagle," "24x32"; the "Lord's Prayer," "19x 24"; the "Picture of the Crucifix," "22x32."

For 50 cents extra all four of these premiums will be sent. These premiums were all originally executed with a pen, and are among the masterpieces of pen art. Either of them, or an admirer of skilled penmanship, is worth the entire cost of a year's subscription.

Lord Beaconsfield always used a pen with steel points, and the best of the great pen manufacturers at Birmingham and was asked by Mr. Gillett to accept a box of steel pens. The box was sent to him and Lord Beaconsfield afterward said that it was with those steel pens that "Lothair" was written.

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Pen Lettering and Brush Marking.

BY E. M. HUNTINGZON,
Professor of Penmanship, Providence College, Providence, R. I.

The ability to rapidly and neatly letter a tag, package or box is of great importance to any young man no matter what may be his aim in life.

He may be a merchant, a grocer, officer or a freight depot and observes the lettering and marking on the packages and boxes there, no one can dispute the utility of such skill as can be so easily acquired from the pennants of the numerous commercial schools located all over the country.

The ability to letter with pen or brush is required from the lowest scale of business to the most extensive. Whether a merchant, a manufacturer, a grocer, or a school teacher, he is required to letter boxes, packages, labels, etc., and the ability to do this is of great importance.

These facts no further arguments should be required to convince the business, college teachers and proprietors of the such instruction should be furnished to all their pupils, whether full or part-time, and especially to those who are commercial teachers. I have found that nine out of every ten young men and ladies that attended our school could put such abilities into practice the first day they entered upon their business career. It is a great help to any young man to always retain those who can make themselves most generally useful, and such are the ones who command the best salaries. This skill should be furnished by the schools, and pupils free of charge, being introduced into the regular course of study, and an examination required at graduation as well as in the other studies. This course of instruction I regard as a good medium of advertising the school, and every teacher should be busily engaged in making a pupil feel that he is pretty well treated at those schools which have been run down by the obsequies, who profess to give much, and in some cases do give much, but not more of the service than the pupils can afford. We made it a point during the past three years to instruct all of my pupils in pen lettering and brush marking, and have been successful beyond my own as well as the expectations of my pupils.

Next a few hints to the young and inexperienced teacher how to proceed in such a course of instruction.

Pen Lettering should be taught first, next either the calligraphic or the brush method, and then teach them the philosophy of the curved shaded line, and after they have nearly mastered that line the small letters should be so grouped that they will take shape when come together, and pupils will take hold easily, working with intense interest. After a good degree of perfection and ease has been acquired in the first group of small letters, then when the extended and final size of the letters which complete the small alphabets.

Next, a lesson in figures followed by the capital alphabet systematized so that it will require only three or four lessons.

Having finished both alphabets and figures it is advisable to give the classes a drill in lettering addresses of firms in which you will review all of the work in which you will not too much crowded for time.

The Spencer Brothers have instructed

me to generally give the classes a lesson of an hour in simple embellishment of pen lettering which they never fail of appreciating.

Prepare for Brush marking by securing five or six quires of good *gold* and *fair* hair band, *white* three or four and a bottle of marking ink, all of which I sell to the public at cost.

I now illustrate upon the blackboard the various styles of lettering employed in business, marking the most simple and consistent style. A very good style of brush marking was designed by Mr. Walworth of the Cady & Walworth Business College, 120 Broadway, New York, a copy of which I presume they would send for a small amount.

The method pursued in brush marking is similar to that in pen lettering. A great deal of care is required to start the pen in the right place, and to keep it in the right place, but they may in the shortest time possible become skillful with the brush and rapidly change from light to heavy and heavy to light lines. It is advisable to have a good deal of practice in marking, as one will then feel at home when they are actually marking boxes and packages.

In conclusion let me remark that a school reputation does not alone depend upon newspaper advertising, but is to a much greater extent due to the amount of practical instruction given, which will be well advertised by the patrons of the school, who are anxious to speak a good word in behalf of any school, and gain a reputation, a most thorough and general one.

Hoping these few suggestions may be of service to some commercial teacher,

I am truly,

E. M. HUNTINGZON.

Exchange Items.

The *Bookkeeper* published every two weeks by Sedden R. Hopkins, at 76 Chamber street, New York, is one of our most interesting and valuable exchanges. Each number comes—just as every one does—full of solid information respecting every department of book-keeping. Mr. Hopkins is not only a thorough accountant and popular author of works upon scientific book-keeping, but he also has the reputation for editing a valuable and instructive journal. Every person in any manner interested in book-keeping, either as pupil, teacher or practical accountant should be a subscriber to the *Bookkeeper*. It is mailed one year for \$2.50.

The *Journal of Penmanship* is also one of unusual interest, and is edited by S. S. Packard giving reminiscences of "Writing Masters of Olden Times" will be read with much satisfaction by all, and especially by those who have had more or less acquaintance with the celebrities mentioned.

Brother Gaskill is sustaining our patriotic spisey and interesting.

The *Book-keep and Penman* published by J. F. Davis, Albion, Pa., is a very readable and instructive journal.

The *Teacher's Guide* is published monthly by John D. Holecomb & Co., Mainland Creek, O., is one of the sprightliest and most enterprising of our educational exchanges, and at the small subscription price of fifty cents a year should be in the hands of every teacher.

J. W. Swank, the accomplished penman of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C., writes an elegant letter in which he says the JOURNAL for May is received.

It is the daintiest number of a penman's paper that I have ever seen. I congratulate you upon the rare good taste and signal ability with which you are conducting your paper, and also upon its growing popularity, and not only with penmen, but with all persons engaged, interested in the subject of education.

Subscriptions to the JOURNAL may be had for any time and are renewable from January 1878. All the book numbers from that date with from the four premiums will be sent for \$3.00. All the numbers of 1880 and 1881, with either two or three of the premiums will be sent for \$1.75; with all of our premiums, for \$2.

The best and safest way is by Post office order, or a bank draft on New York, next by registered letter. For the price of a dollar, send postage stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, or Canadian postage stamps.

The Spencer Brothers have instructed

me to give the classes a lesson of an hour in simple embellishment of pen lettering which they never fail of appreciating.

Testimonial to Mrs. Hayes.

Chicago, June 10.—The autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes by the women of Illinois has been finished. The work consists of six large volumes of 650 pages each elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco. All through the volumes are scattered India ink drawings. The inscription reads: "From the ladies of Illinois, who have admired the courage Mrs. Hayes has displayed in the administration of the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion. God grant that the influence of this signal and benign example may be felt more and more as age follows age in the life of this great Republic! The dedicatory poem is by Mr. Benjamin, of Chicago. It is entitled "Greetings from God's Own Clearing, Illinois." The first signature is that of Mrs. James K. Polk, Nashville, Tenn.; the second that of R. B. Hayes. Among the autographs in volume 1 are those of the members of the late "Hayes Cabinet," Chief-Justice Waite and the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Governors of nearly all the States and Territories, under the official seal of each, followed by Congressmen and prominent professional and business men. Volume 2 begins with the representatives of the State of Illinois, including the city and county officers and a large space is filled by the Postmasters, followed by railroad officers and bankers. Volume 3 is devoted to authors and poets. Prominent among these are Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. H. W. Longfellow sub-scribes his name with the lines:

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise,
Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it;
If woman lost us Eden, such
As she above restore it."

Mark Twain says: "Total abstinence is so excellent a thing that it cannot be carried to too great an extent. In my passion for it I even carry it so far as to totally abstain from total abstinence itself." Then follow departments devoted to music, actors, painters, sculptors, science and education. Volume 4 contains autographs of scientific and professional men; volume 5 prominent business men and journalists; volume 6 is devoted to the representatives of temperance and religion both State and national.



THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS A VERY convenient and useful pen for executing Outline, Old English and Text Lettering. The points are double, one being considerably broader than the other. There are three sizes, the other two being broader than that represented by the cut. We are constantly using these Pens and prize them highly; a set of three mailed for 20 cents. Address, PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 4-11 295 Broadway, New York.

INK.—50 recipes for all colors, including gold, silver, white, indigo; mailed for 25c. Stamps taken: W. SWIFT, Marionville, Oneida Co., N. Y. 6-19

BLACKBOARDS

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USE THE UNRIValed

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INK.—A COLLECTION OF ONE HUNDRED INK.—Voluminous Recipes for Ink of every description, including Writing Inks, all colors (including Arnold's Writing Fluid), Glossy Inks, all colors, Cancelling Inks for Rutherford and Metal Stamps, Indelible and sympathetic Inks, Drawing and Illuminating, such as Gold, Silver, White, Carbon and Indian Ink, Inks for marking packages, Japan Ink, Ink Powders, Stencil Dyes, Printing Inks, &c. The materials are inexpensive and easily obtainable, and the directions simple. The whole collection mailed for 50c. Stamps taken: WELLS SWIFT, Marionville, Oneida County, N. Y. 8-12

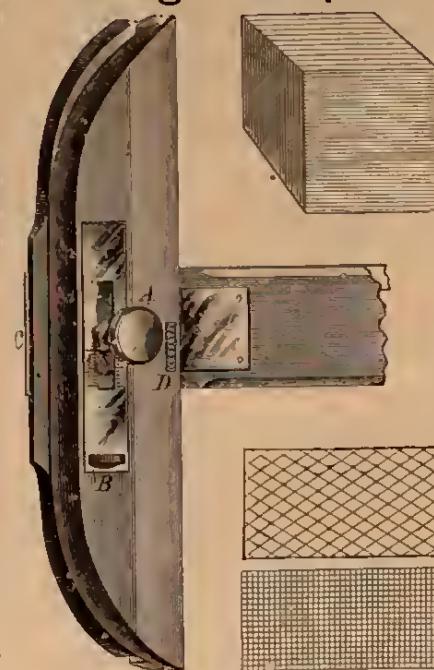
THE CHAMPION CARD-WRITER OF THE United States whose the penmanship goes everywhere, will send 12 magnificently written cards with your name for 20 cents. L. MADARASZ, Jersey City Business College, N. J.

BRILLIANT BLACK INK, such as used by me. Receipt and full directions, 25c. 3-12

NOTICE. To pupils in the Public or Common Schools, or any others wishing to improve their writing, being neither teachers nor amateurs of the art, I will put up full sets of Specimen written copies for 35c. Direct to W. P. COOPER, Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., O. 1-11

INK.—120 recipes for all kinds and colors, including Gold, Silver, Indigo, Invisible, &c., mailed for only 15c. GEO. W. ROBINSON, Indianapolis, Ind. 4-12

PROF. F. B. DAVIS, of Jewett City, now teaching large classes in penmanship in Conn., writes: "I see a great deal of MADARASZ's card-work here."

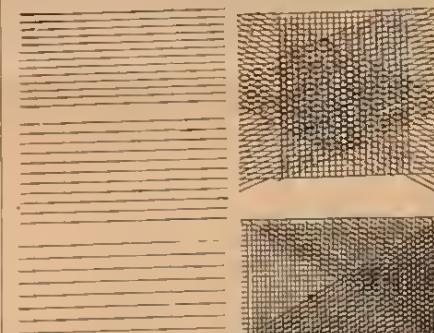
THE DAY SPACING
on
Shading T Square.AN INSTRUMENT OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO
EVERY DRAUGHTSMAN.

The accompanying cut represents the head with a section of the blade of the square, and several specimens of ruling and shading, photo-engraved direct from work done by aid of the square with a common drafting pen. The lines being separated at perfect intervals and executed as rapidly as those made free hand. The spaces between lines may be varied, by turning a thumb screw, from zero to seven-eighths of an inch, and made horizontally or upon any desired angle. Blades are made of any desired length or material. The squares are sold at prices varying, according to finish, length and quality of blade, &c., from \$1 to \$8.

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D. T. AMES,
205 Broadway, New York.

We give herewith Specimens of Tinting, photo-engraved directly from ruling done by the aid of the square, with the rapidity of free hand lines.



PROF. WM. H. PATRICK, of the Baltimore Business College, who has come forward as one of the finest letter-writers in the country, says: "L. MADARASZ can write all around the other card-writers I have seen." 6-11

BOOK LIST.

The following is a carefully compiled list of popular and useful books, which will be mailed from the office of the JOURNAL on receipt of the prices annexed. Any book not on the list, published in New York, will be procured at the publisher's price; if published elsewhere, the cost of postage will be added to the publisher's price:

Townsend's Analysis of Letter Writing, \$1.25
" " of Civil Government, 1.25
Shorter Course of Civil Govt., 85
Commercial Law, 3.00
Catharine's Youth's Speaker, 75
" Literary Reader, 1.35
The American Debater, 1.35
Dunn's Geological Story, 1.35
" Manual of Geology, 3.25
Hitchcock's Geology, 1.35
B & S's Common School Book-keeping, 1.00
" Blanks for same, 75
" High school Book-keeping, 2.00
" Blanks for same, 2.00
" New Counting House, 2.50
J. C. Bryant's New Counting House Book-keeping, 3.00
The Complete Accountant, 3.50
Sidle's New Counting House Arithmetic, 2.07
Hiekk's Science of the Mind, 1.35
Kiddle's Astronomy, 1.25
Neumann's Rhetoric, 1.00
Oldham's Humorous Speaker, 25
Randall's [Mrs.] Reading and Education, 1.15
Webb's Science of Common Things, 1.00
Wilson's American History, 1.50
Higginson's Young Folks' History of U. S., 1.50
The Age of Fable, 1.00
The Age of Chivalry, 1.00
The National Orator, by Northend, 1.00
The Patriotic Speaker, by Robert Raymond, 1.35
De Tocqueville—American Institutions, 1.50
Great Events of History, 1.50
Theory and Practice of Teaching, 1.50
Teachers' Assistant, by Northend, 1.50
Teacher and Parent, 1.50
Watts on the Mind, with questions, 60
Dwight's Mythology, 2.50
First Book of Science, 1.25
Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, 2.00
The History and Progress of Education, 1.50
Howe's Political Catechism, 75
Mansfield's Political Manual, 1.25
Young's Government Class-Book, 1.25
Young's First Book on Civil Government, 1.25
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